

The Sydney Morning Herald.

No 5696—VOL. XXXVII.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 15, 1856.

PRICE SIXPENCE.

BIRTHS.

In Newgate, on Friday, August 14th, Mrs. James Goldsmith, of a daughter.
On the 14th instant, at Cleve, Ryde, Mrs. Charles Blaxland, of a daughter, of a daughter.
On the 14th instant, at her residence, Balmain, Mrs. H. W. Brough, of a daughter.
On the 14th instant, at her residence, Hunter-street, Mrs. J. C. O'Connell, of a son.
On the 14th instant, at her residence, Forbes-street, Woolloomooloo, the wife of Mr. C. I. O'Connell, of a son.
At Balmain, on the 14th instant, the wife of Mr. R. G. Vallack, of a daughter.
On the 14th instant, the wife of Mr. James Philp, of a daughter.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO BALMAIN, from the Gas Company's Wharf, every ten minutes.

MARINE BEACH, TO-MORROW (Saturday)—Plumix Wharf, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. Manly—12 noon, and 4.30 p.m. Calling at Woolloomooloo Bay.

PARRAMATTA STEAMERS.—The **EMU** and **PELICAN** ply throughout the day.

From Parramatta at 8 and 11 a.m., and 4 p.m. From Sydney at 1 and 4 p.m. On Sunday.

From Sydney at 9 a.m., returning at 1 and 4 p.m. Plumix Wharf, 12th August, 1856.

CUTAWAY IN WOLLONGONG.—The **ILAWARRA** from the Phoenix Wharf, TO-MORROW (Saturday) MORNING, at 9 o'clock. Return tickets, 17s. 6d., in force for ten days.

CUTAWAY IN KIAMA.—The **KIAMA**, Steam Navigation Company's new steamer **KIAMA**, leaves the Victoria Wharf, foot of Erskine-street, for the above places, on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS at 11 o'clock p.m., returning from Kiama at 1 o'clock p.m. and Wollongong at 3 o'clock p.m., on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and returning from Wollongong at 1 o'clock p.m. Return tickets, 17s. 6d.; steerage, 5s.; cabin, 5s.; Ditto to Kiama, ditto, 12s.; return tickets, 17s. 6d.; steerage, 7s. 6d. Between Wollongong and Kiama at the reduced rates.

CUTAWAY TO THE HUNTER.—The **WILLIAMS**, **GEO. BARNEA**, for MURPETH, THIS EVENING, at 11 o'clock.

TILMOUTH F. DYE, Manager, H. R. N. N. Company's Wharf, foot of Market-street, August 14th, 1856.

THE A. S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS.

COLLIARY, FOR THE HUNTER, THIS MORNING, Friday, at 11 a.m., returning at 11 a.m.

TARRA YARRA, for MELBOURNE, TO-MORROW, Saturday Afternoon, at 3.

SHAMROCK, for MORETON BAY, TUESDAY, 18th instant.

WARATAH, for WIDE BAY, WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 5.

TELEGRAPH, for EDEN, WEDNESDAY, at 12 noon.

TAMAR, for CLARENCE TOWN, MONDAY EVENING, at 4.

JAMES PATERSON, Manager, CUTAWAY TO HOBART TOWN.—The steamship **TAS. MANIA**, JOHN CLINCH, master, will leave the Patent Slip Wharf on SATURDAY, 18th instant, at 3 p.m. **WILLIS, MERREY**, and CO., agents, Boats' Wharf.

FOR THE MACLEAY RIVER, the schooner FA-VOURITE at Jaques' Wharf. Any cargo for this vessel will be received before FRIDAY, 11 o'clock.

SCOT, master, to be received before FRIDAY, 11 o'clock.

CALLENDEEN, Captain COLLINS, for MELBOURNE Wharf. Having all her dead weight and a large portion of her light freight on board, is fast filling up at the Flora Company's Wharf. Ships are requested to send down their goods immediately to enable the vessel to clear as early as possible.

Applies on board, or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 199, George-street.

FOR MELBOURNE wharf.—The fine brig **MISFIE** having all her dead weight on board, can take about 22 tons of light freight, if arranged for immediately, as the vessel will not be delayed beyond this week.

For freight or passage apply to J. C. and G. DIBBS, 199, George-street, or to E. M. BAYERS, Campbell's Wharf.

FIRST VESSEL FOR GEELONG.—The clipper schooner **ELIZABETH JANE**, C. C. BEER, master, will positively sail on SATURDAY next; has room for 30 tons cargo.

For freight or passage apply to J. C. and G. DIBBS, 199, George-street, or to E. M. BAYERS, Campbell's Wharf.

FOR WELLINGTON and PORT COOPER.—The fine A. L. clipper brig **DART**, Captain JENKINS, is fast filling up, at the Flora Company's Wharf, and has room about 20 tons more of light freight. Her cabin accommodations include a separate ladies' saloon, and are very comfortable.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 199, George-street.

FOR MURUWA RIVER.—The schooner **WOOD-PECKER**, JOHN BREWER, master, will sail for the above place on SATURDAY next, the 16th instant.

For freight or passage apply to **GEORGE CARTER**, Victoria Wharf.

FOR MURUWA RIVER.—The ketch **OCEAN QUEEN**, JAMES BURLEY, master, will sail for the above place on THIS DAY.

For freight or passage apply to **GEORGE CARTER**, Victoria Wharf.

FOR NEWCASTLE direct.—The clipper **HEATHER BELL** is now loading at Campbell's Wharf, and having the greater part of her cargo engaged will positively sail on the 25th instant. A few cabin seats still disengaged, early application is desired.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to J. KENDALL, Campbell's Wharf.

FOR TAIIH direct.—The fast sailing brigantine **OCEAN QUEEN**, having the greater part of her cargo engaged, will positively sail on the 25th instant. A few cabin seats still disengaged, early application is desired.

For freight or passage apply to **GEORGE CARTER**, Victoria Wharf.

FOR CALIAO direct.—To sail on the 19th instant.

The fine A. L. clipper ship **ARDMINIAN**, 187 tons register, **THOMAS JAMESON**, commander, for freight or passage, apply to Captain JAMESON, on board, or to CAIRD, PATERSON, and CO., 199, George-street.

FOR LONDON.—The fine four-masted barque **PRIMULA**, A. L. clipper ship, 200 tons register, commanded by Captain W. COLLINS, is now receiving at the Circular Quay, as may be seen by the conversion of sailing gear. To persons who offer great inducement, have been fitted up for the East India passenger trade, in which she is well known. Has a full poop and roomy state rooms, spacious saloon, and a liberal dietary scale.

For freight or passage apply to **GEORGE CARTER**, 25, Lower George-street.

FOR CHINA direct.—To sail on the 19th instant.

The fine A. L. clipper ship **JOHN WHITE**, 187 tons register, **THOMAS JAMESON**, commander.

For freight or passage, having very superior accommodations, apply to Captain JAMESON, on board, or to G. A. LLOYD and CO., or to J. B. METCALFE.

FOR WOOL and PASSENGERS only.—For LONDON, the first class frigate frigate **HMS. ST. JOTTIA**, 778 tons register, J. R. BROWN, commander, only requires wool to fill up, which will be received at Manly, and will be loaded at the Circular Quay, as may be seen by the conversion of sailing gear. To persons this vessel offers great inducement, have been fitted up for the East India passenger trade, in which she is well known. Has a full poop and roomy state rooms, spacious saloon, and a liberal dietary scale.

For freight or passage apply to **GEORGE CARTER**, 25, Lower George-street.

FOR WOOL and PASSENGERS only.—For LONDON, and the most superior vessel on the berth for passengers.—The fine A. L. clipper ship **CYCLONE**, 665 tons register, commanded by Captain JOSEPH HOOGACK, is fast loading, and will be quickly despatched. Is a regular trader, has most comfortable accommodations, and carrying a surgeon, apply to Captain HOOSACK, on board, Circular Quay, or to BRIELEY, DEAN, and CO., 178, George-street.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR LONDON.—For wool light freight only.—The A. L. clipper barque **MELBOURNE**, 321 tons register, WILLIAM ROBERTSON, commander, has all her dead weight engaged, and will be despatched immediately, and from her superior sailing qualities is an excellent conveyance for wool. Is now receiving wool at Marsden and company's wool shed.

Apply to **BROWN and CO.**, or to **GILCHRIST**, 197, Pitt, and CO., 199, George-street.

FOR LYNSHIRE.—A fast sailing ship.

JOSEPH MATHERS, commander (belonging to Messrs. D. Dunbar and Sons), having the greater part of her dead weight engaged, will meet with immediate despatch. Has superior accommodation for cabin, intermediate, and steerage.

Apply to **SMITH, CAMPBELL, and CO.**, or to **J. B. METCALFE**.

SHIP ARDMILLAN.—All claims or claims against the above-named vessel, must be rendered in duplicate by noon of tomorrow, the 18th instant, to **CAIRD, PATERSON, and CO.**, agents.

SHIP CLYDE.—Notice is hereby given to the Commanders of the aforementioned vessels, by the above vessel, that unless the same is chartered, the vessel will be sold at auction at 10 o'clock THIS DAY, the goods will be offered and stored by the undersigned at the risk and expense of the consignees.

W 51—330 300 cases.

CAB 1—12 quarter-casks.

BRIELEY, DEAN, and CO.

15th August, 1856.

SHIP CLYDE.—Notice is hereby given that neither Captain KERR nor the owners of the above vessel will be responsible for any debts contracted by the crew.

W 50 JOHN BUNYAN, from London.—Many goods having been landed to Order and to parties unknown, will now be sent to the Mill's Store, at Circular Quay, and Wollongong, at 3 o'clock p.m., on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and returning from Wollongong at 1 o'clock p.m. Return tickets, 17s. 6d.; steerage, 5s.; cabin, 5s.; Dito to Kiama, ditto, 12s.; return tickets, 17s. 6d.; steerage, 7s. 6d.

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The fine A. L. clipper ship **JOHN WHITE**, 187 tons register, **THOM**

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

[FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, 13th May, 1856.—Parliament can hardly be said to have debated the Peace Treaty, at least in the sense which involves a definite opposition. The provisions of the treaty were particularised, but no arguments for and against it were so well known that every little interest attached to the speeches. In each House amendments were moved with the view of moderating the amount of "joy and satisfaction" expressed in the Address; and in the House of Commons Mr. Blairstmore moved an amendment condemning the new points of continental law sanctioned by the Congress. None of the amendments were, however, pressed to a division. In both Houses the debate was confined on the 5th instant. In the Lords the Earl of Derby moved, and Lord Glenelg seconded the address. The Opposition was led by the Earl of Malmesbury, who objected to the "exaggerated language" in which the Government described their successes. They had, he urged, little cause for exultation. The places captured by the allies had been restored in exchange for Kars. Russia had been allowed to diminish her conquests in the Caucasus. The Circassians had been encouraged to revolt, and were then defeated by the allies; the restoration of Nicholasburg by the Russians was a blunder, and the neutralisation of the Black Sea was but a doubtful benefit. The Earl of Derby repeated the same arguments, and added a special protest against the prohibition of the right of search, which he regarded as "the source of our maritime supremacy." This assertion was sharply controverted by Mr. Gladstone, who told the Government for having made an alliance in the name of humanity and civilisation. The Earl of Aberdeen excused himself from taking part in the speech. Such a position, said the ex-Premier, "had it been made under my auspices, might perhaps have produced discontent, and excited serious reprehension." He doubted the value of neutralising the Black Sea, and pointed out that unless the European Powers exercised a considerable influence on Turkey, the hatt-schérif would not be very anxious over what it was written. It was, he said, a wise right to prohibit the Turks from troubling themselves not to interfere in the internal affairs of Turkey. The speakers on the Ministerial side were the Earl of Clarendon, Lord Cowley, and the Duke of Argyll. The Foreign Secretary was of course the principal speaker. Stripping his address of the epithets with which it began, he argued that the peace was a good one, and that the neutrality of the Black Sea was bound by treaty, giving Russia power to interfere with the Sultan. Turkey was denounced by Russian occupation of the Black Sea, the free navigation of the Danube being continued. Alone, it is probable that the Archduke would have found his remonstrances without avail, but in the present state of parties the votes of the Scotch members are indispensable to Lord Palmerston, and threatened by the same gentlemen the Premier found himself reluctantly compelled to acquiesce.

Before the last meeting, the Archduke addressed a strong letter to the Emperor, warning him that the second place, the Scotch members, had shared in the intention of voting against Government in their support of the Sunday bands being continued. Alone, it is probable that the Archduke would have found his remonstrances without avail, but in the present state of parties the votes of the Scotch members are indispensable to Lord Palmerston, and threatened by the same gentlemen the Premier found himself reluctantly compelled to acquiesce. The agitation causes in the metropolis have stopped, and the band is not likely to trouble us again. Mr. Labouchere, who has yet been able to find a governor for Victoria—the office has been offered to five noblemen and gentlemen, and it still goes a begging. The trial of William Palmer, of Rugeley, for the murder of John Parsons Cook, commenced at the Old Bailey, on Wednesday. Scarcely any event in the criminal annals of this country has caused more interest than the circumstances in connection with the killing. Bogged possessions, and the court was crowded to overflowing. The case of the prisoner was opened by the Attorney-General, in a narrative remarkably clear and connected, and which occupied more than four hours in delivery. The trial has already lasted five days, and is expected to exceed over as many more.

The accounts from the manufacturing districts show a general quietness, and the market have been comparatively quiet, but yet not exceedingly well supported, looking at the diminished foreign demand. The Birmingham report describes continued steadiness in the demand for iron, whilst at Nottingham a steady business has been transacted in the lace trade. In the woollen districts there has been little or no alteration, and the Irish linen markets show continued animation, both from large export orders and a satisfactory home consumption.

claim for success would be both dishonourable and dangerous. She is, however, a mistress of her own actions, she will never abandon a nobler ally than Turkey to be crushed by a foe incomparably less respectable than Russia. The leading organs of the English press begin to see that ere long a decision must be come to; and the *Times* especially points out with great force the disastrous results of Austrian interference in Italian affairs. We think that the influence of the Western Powers will be quite sufficient to give Italy a chance for herself. What if a few naval battles might be unprofitable? What even if his Holiness himself were somewhat shorn of his temporal sovereignty? The world has survived far worse convulsions than these; and, would we doubt not, in a very few years forget—except in the contrast between freedom and tyranny—that there ever existed such a nation as the Italian people? Not only might she be induced to pause ere she precipitated hostilities. It is quite possible she would be impressed by the fact that just now there is no friend and omnipotent Czar ready to garrison one-half of the empire, while she was crushing revolt and revolution on the other. Her band has been very lusty of late, and the season has fairly begun. The first meeting of the working classes has been the fete at the Crystal Palace, when the meeting of the staves to Peace, and the Sauter munition, an imposing affair. The enterprise and perseverance of Mr. Lumley has secured to the musical aristocracy the resounding, on Saturday night, of her Majesty's Theatre, under the most flattering auspices. The Queen will honour the Turkish Ambassador with her company at half, which his Excellency gives on the 17th instant. The preparations for the display of fireworks on the 29th are nearly brought to a close. Upwards of 30,000 men and boys have been engaged night and day in the works at Woolwich. When finished the fire-works will be conveyed to London in twenty-five wagons, drawn by 160 horses, hired for the purpose. The illumination will be general. Lord Palmerston has been compelled, through pressure brought to bear upon him, by the Sabatarians party, to suspend the trials of the military bands in the Parks of Sundays. 250,000 persons will be admitted to the working classes' meeting in the Parks, and Sabatarians, the military bands, and their conduct was admirable. Not a few of them will be driven to the more degrading arena of the pad-house, through the miserable bigotry of a certain clique. The Premier must be accused of all blame in the matter, as he has been compelled to submit to overwhelming influences, and has lost his independence. Before this war, Turkey was bound by treaty, giving Russia power to interfere with the Sultan. Turkey was denounced by Russian occupation of the Black Sea, the free navigation of the Danube being continued. Alone, it is probable that the Archduke would have found his remonstrances without avail, but in the present state of parties the votes of the Scotch members are indispensable to Lord Palmerston, and threatened by the same gentlemen the Premier found himself reluctantly compelled to acquiesce.

The ordinary arguments were freely advanced, but the more prominent speakers dealt with Italy and the Belgian Press-points left untouched in the Upper House. Lord J. Russell and Mr. Gladstone earnestly urged the importance of the Italian question, and the latter, in a masterly speech, repudiated Count Walewski's doctrine on the liberty of the Press. This point of the debate received its chief from Lord Palmerston's declaration that the British Government, in their party to foreign interference, with a view of dictating an independent nation, the steps she should take "to gain the Press." In reference to Italy the Premier firmly supported the views expressed at the Congress by Lord Clarendon, Mr. Sidney Herbert strongly repudiated the notion of countenancing the licence of the Belgian journals. Only two speeches were directly levelled at the Treaty itself, those of Lord John Manners and Lord Claude Hamilton. The leaders of the Conservatives and nothing but the political aspect of the Treaty was discussed. The Foreign Minister, the Duke of Wellington, had been absent, and a first step taken in the cheerful subject of Parliamentary Reform. On the following evening the Address was agreed to. On Thursday week, both Houses engaged simultaneously in the graceful task of voting thanks to the army, navy, and militia. In each House the vote was appropriately moved by a Minister, and seconded by the leader of the Opposition. It was announced also, amidst cheers, to which the country heartily responded, that the grand object of General Williams' mission to Kars had been secured, and a baronetcy and a pension of £1000 a year. Lord Panmure, in moving the vote of thanks, described the labours of the services, their strength, and their losses. The navy had carried to and fro, during the war, 450,000 men, including 52,000 French and 20,000 Sarдинians, 54,000 horses, and an aggregate of 310,000 tons of stores. The army in the Crimea was now 70,000 strong; the militia regiments had been sent abroad, and the troops at the Frontiers—Luglio, nearly 16,000. Our losses had, it is said, been exaggerated. Up to the 1st of June we had lost by killed in action, died of wounds or disease, and by discharges, only 22,467 men, while the Russians had lost 500,000. A general amnesty was also announced on Thursday, under which the leaders in the Chartists riots of 1832, and those in the later Irish rebellion, will be permitted to return home. The only exception will be Mitchel, Meagher, and the other persons who took their place in escaping from Australia. The Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company will require a loan of five millions for the service of the year, and a probable further sum of two millions about the beginning of next year. The smallness of the loan was quite unexpected by the public, though the mere fact of the necessity of such a sum will tend to damp the hopes of those who speculated upon a reduction of taxation. Although peace has been concluded, the cost of living has risen, and the sales resulted in a rise of 1d. per lb. on the quotations of the February sales.

A grand peace came off at the Crystal Palace on Friday last, at which the Queen, Prince Albert, and Royal Family were present, and took part in the affair. The French, who had been present, were the only ones who did not take part in the ceremony. The vessels now loading in London for the Australian colonies are 46, of 37,139 tons, of which 8 are for Sydney, of 6981 tons; 20, of 19,218 tons, to Victoria; 4, of 1879 tons, to Hobart Town; 3, of 1266, to Launceston; 5, of 4081 tons, to Adelaide; 4, of 2517 tons, to New Zealand; and 2, of 1170 to Western Australia. The vessels public sales of Colonial wool commenced on the 1st instant, with declarations of 52,500 bales, namely, 13,500 Australian, 23,400 Victoria, 1,500 Tasmania, 3500 Adelade, and 8000 Cape. The attendance of buyers was large, and the sales resulted in a rise of 1d. per lb. on the quotations of the February sales.

The following points may be noted as bearing upon the question under consideration, and helping towards its solution. It is pretty generally admitted (and my own experiments accord with my opinion) that one of the chief agents in the corrosion of lead by water is carbonic acid. This gas may be derived from geological sources, it may be absorbed from the atmosphere. Supplied with air from the sea, it is mainly abounds in springs, and this may explain why, as a general rule, lead is more dangerous with spring waters than with river and surface waters. The absorption of carbonic acid from the atmosphere seems to go on with most facility in the case of the purest waters, and such waters, when charged with the gas, are commonly found to emerge upon lead. Agitation, however, is unfriendly to the gas, and hence it is removed.

A distinction must here be drawn between simple corrosion of lead, and its solution in water. By the action of oxygen and carbonic acid, lead is converted first into oxide and then into carbonate, but the carbonate is almost insoluble in water, and will subside as a white powder if not kept in suspension by agitation. The solution of lead in water must, therefore, be effected by other means, but in this case we are not in a position to state; experiments and opinions being as yet too contradictory.

I am inclined to think that the chlorides occasionally assist in dissolving lead—chloride of calcium, for example (a salt frequently existing in water) I found had distinctly such effect. In two parallel experiments, clear rain water acquired 5 degrees of lead in 21 hours, while the same water with chloride of calcium dissolved it in 10 minutes of 5 grains of the salt, took up 10 degrees of lead in the same time—both waters being filtered before the lead was estimated. Similar trials with common salt (chloride of sodium), went to show that it rather hindered the solution of the lead; but I could by no means account for a

tiny quantity by power to create £2,000,000 Exchequer deficit by power to create £2,000,000 Exchequer deficit.

Consequently, the sum is £2,000,000 for the account.

The Waburnoo and the Waterloo, from Sydney, and the Criagin, from Melbourne, are reported to-day as arrived.

The differences between the Governments of England and the United States will lead to nothing serious. The interest of the affair has evaporated.

London, Monday, May 19, 1856.

There is nothing very important to communicate this week.

Parliament meets to-night, after the Whitsmate holidays, and the great feature will be the Budget of War and Means for the year.

The new loan of £25,000,000 has been taken by the Rothschilds, and the Government reserved price of £107 10s. 7d. Capitalised at 5 per cent. stock for every £100, which is equal to consols at £100. The scrip is at £1 premium. The total subscriptions amounted to upwards of £25,000,000.

There were no hands in the parks yesterday. They were discontinued in consequence of a representation to Lord Palmerston, by the Archbishop of Canterbury. A numerous gathering was, in consequence, anticipated in the parks yesterday, as a kind of demonstration against the prohibition of the right of search, which he regarded as "the source of our maritime supremacy." This assertion was sharply controverted by Mr. Gladstone, who told the Government for having made an alliance in the name of humanity and civilisation. The Earl of Aberdeen excused himself from taking part in the speech. Such a position, said the ex-Premier, "had it been made under my auspices, might perhaps have produced discontent, and excited serious reprehension." He doubted the value of neutralising the Black Sea, and pointed out that unless the European Powers exercised a considerable influence on Turkey, the hatt-schérif would not be very anxious over what it was written. It was, he said, a wise right to prohibit the Turks from troubling us again. The band has been very lusty of late, and the season has fairly begun. The first meeting of the working classes has been the fete at the Crystal Palace, when the meeting of the staves to Peace, and the Sauter munition, an imposing affair. The enterprise and perseverance of Mr. Lumley has secured to the musical aristocracy the resounding, on Saturday night, of her Majesty's Theatre, under the most flattering auspices. The Queen will honour the Turkish Ambassador with her company at half, which his Excellency gives on the 17th instant. The preparations for the display of fireworks on the 29th are nearly

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The following points may be noted as bearing upon the question under consideration, and helping towards its solution. It is pretty generally admitted (and my own experiments accord with my opinion) that one of the chief agents in the corrosion of lead by water is carbonic acid. This gas may be derived from geological sources, it may be absorbed from the atmosphere. Supplied with air from the sea, it is mainly abounds in springs, and this may explain why, as a general rule, lead is more dangerous with spring waters than with river and surface waters. The absorption of carbonic acid from the atmosphere seems to go on with most facility in the case of the purest waters, and such waters, when charged with the gas, are commonly found to emerge upon lead. Agitation, however, is unfriendly to the gas, and hence it is removed.

A distinction must here be drawn between simple corrosion of lead, and its solution in water. By the action of oxygen and carbonic acid, lead is converted first into oxide and then into carbonate, but the carbonate is almost insoluble in water, and will subside as a white powder if not kept in suspension by agitation. The solution of lead in water must, therefore, be effected by other means, but in this case we are not in a position to state; experiments and opinions being as yet too contradictory.

I am inclined to think that the chlorides occasionally assist in dissolving lead—chloride of calcium, for example (a salt frequently existing in water) I found had distinctly such effect. In two parallel experiments, clear rain water acquired 5 degrees of lead in 21 hours, while the same water with chloride of calcium dissolved it in 10 minutes of 5 grains of the salt, took up 10 degrees of lead in the same time—both waters being filtered before the lead was estimated. Similar trials with common salt (chloride of sodium), went to show that it rather hindered the solution of the lead; but I could by no means account for a

tiny quantity by power to create £2,000,000 Exchequer deficit.

Consequently, the sum is £2,000,000 for the account.

The Waburnoo and the Waterloo, from Sydney, and the Criagin, from Melbourne, are reported to-day as arrived.

The differences between the Governments of England and the United States will lead to nothing serious. The interest of the affair has evaporated.

London, Monday, May 19, 1856.

There is nothing very important to communicate this week.

Parliament meets to-night, after the Whitsmate holidays, and the great feature will be the Budget of War and Means for the year.

The new loan of £25,000,000 has been taken by the Rothschilds, and the Government reserved price of £107 10s. 7d. Capitalised at 5 per cent. stock for every £100, which is equal to consols at £100. The scrip is at £1 premium. The total subscriptions amounted to upwards of £25,000,000.

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place in reference to the Constitution Act. He said "It was necessary that the members of the Upper House should understand the laws and the policy of the State in order to give it safety in every respect. It is obviously important to give a mutability in our laws, for nothing can produce greater confidence than instability of legislation. If both Houses depend on election there must be a change of men and of course a constant change of measure which will have the effect of diminishing the security of property and damping the ardour of industry and enterprise." (Hear, hear, from Mr. Plunkett.)

The hon. member also said: "I hope I shall not act impor-
tantly in giving a name, but there is one gentleman who distinguishes himself as an excellent judge on the bench, both here and at Madras, who might be expected to settle among the most eminent. Sir William Burton. This gentleman will be scarcely fitted for a seat in the Upper House, and yet would never submit to the risk of being abused and beaten by going before a constituency. Now, he thought the position of the hon. member must be very humiliating one, because how could he receive such a compliment taken with his former acts. His hon. friend had disgraced that gentleman by the resolutions which he had voted for. As far as he had considered the penalty, he was sure the worth that he would vote the other way to-night. No man knew more than he did where the shoe pinched, he having been a great opponent to the Penal Catholic Emancipation Bill, and yet during the first act of a new Government in an elective house, he should stand ready to pass these degrading resolutions, which would bring him into a political law against the Judges. He would leave the hon. member to himself, but he could not help expressing his strong disapprovement of this point. Of all the gentlemen who supported the dignity of the Bench, there was nobody he would look to before Mr. Plunkett. How, then, was it that he had done his best to pull it down in the most unmanly way? He quite agreed with the hon. member for Murray, that nothing was more unmanly than a political judge, but he considers it the duty of the Upper House to remove from being corrupt as we are now. The Upper House, hon. members would agree with him, might be termed more as a Court of Review; they reconsidered the measures which had been passed in, therefore, they might be looked upon as a sort of court of review; and he believed, as he had stated before, that there was no class of men so fit to sit there as the judges. His hon. colleagues would express opinions themselves on these legal questions; he would not touch upon the parts of the question. Now, he would pass to the second part of his speech, the views of the resolutions were considered by some as a censure on the Government. He thought he knew the character of the hon. member who had brought these resolutions forward, and he did not think he was the man to put an abstract question forward, and then by a side wind to cast a censure on ministers. He had heard him say that he did not mean to censure the ministry. (Laughter.) Let him, therefore, consider the question before bringing it up in his party, and see whether this did not alter his opinion.

Mr. FORSTER: His meaning was to censure the appointment of the Judge—not as a general censure on the ministers.

Mr. DONALDSON continued: The hon. member expressed himself dissatisfied with the appointment. In performing the high functions of responsible minister, he had a line of conduct to defend. The ministers subsequently went to their respective seats, and admitted that ever conscientious man might call it to their justice and the subject of opposition. Judges had made a point of attack on the Justices. He had not fully by expressing his conviction that the judges ought to be there. He had argued the point, and quoted authorities, and he was returned home satisfied that Mr. Macaulay in that speech was entirely free from a charge of partiality by going into the Conservative or Tory view of the question, and that he had been in a most determined fight, but then he was a tresser to the Conservative inaction, and by so doing had made a point of attack on the Justices. He had not been able to bring a censure on ministers. He had said that if it would not be to exclude from the House, and the argument he chiefly used was that it would not only would the Master of the Rolls but also the Chairman of Quarter Sessions be shut out from seats in that House. He was aware that he knew there were many country members in the House who were chairman of Quarter Sessions. He said—

"It had been asked, and very sensibly asked, why, if you exclude the Master of the Rolls from the House, you should not also exclude the Recorder of the City of London excluded. I should be very sorry to see the Recorder of the City of London excluded."

The SPEAKER said he did not consider it was used in an offensive sense.

Mr. DONALDSON continued: He did not apply the word to any member, but he had never been called a badger. He was speaking of the conduct of an individual on the hustings. Whether it was a good expression or not, he would use another, and the hon. member was tormented, tantalized, and bothered, for more than an hour. (Laughter.)

If it was a good expression or not, he would use another, and he would have selected his words more carefully, and the hon. member was also attacked and badgered for an hour or two, yet the constituency of North Cumberland returned him by an overwhelming majority.

Mr. FORSTER rose to order. He would ask the Speaker whether the word badgering was parliamentary language? (Laughter.)

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Mr. JAMES MACAULAY seconded the motion.

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Mr. JAMES MACAULAY seconded the motion.

Mr. PLUNKETT said: Although it was certainly his intention when he entered into the House to explain briefly the reason for giving his support to the motion in question the other night, he had very little idea that he would be called upon in this early stage of the debate to address the House, or to have occasion to address it at any length; but the course adopted by

SALES BY AUCTION.

TO SQUATTERS and OTHERS.—Sale THIS DAY, 15th August. The choice fattening Station of ULAMBE, on the Name and Reserve of W. G. Moore, will be sold by public auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock. MORT and CO.

Day of Sale, FRIDAY, 16th August.

To Grocers
To Storkeepers
To Wine and Spirit Merchants
To Druggists and others.
Oils, &c., Tobacco
Soup, Vinegar
Wine, Spirits, Beer, &c.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 243, George-street, THIS DAY, the 15th instant, at 11 o'clock.

60 cases Bottled fruits
60 ditto pickles
15 ditto sausages
15 ditto quince preserves
15 ditto Sallard's tobacco
3 ditto Barrett's twist
70 bags coffee
20 cases sardines
20 ditto dried starch
20 ditto dessert fruits
45 bags walnuts
100 boxes Liverpool soap
10 houses B.P. rum, 10 to 12
15 to 20 ditto
50 cases Duff Gordon's sherry
150 ditto ditto port
137 cases superior champagne
88 ditto, each 4 dozen, pale ale, &c.
Terms at sale.

Superior assortment of Boots and Shoes.

To Boot and Shoemakers,
To Storkeepers and others.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 243, George-street, on MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 11 o'clock.

30 trunks very superior goods, including

Gent's napoleon boot
Men's strong stockings

Men's strong shoes

Gent's Wellingtons

Men's strong H.B. bluchers

Boys' and youths' bluchers

Boys' strong shoes

Gent's overalls

Gent's button boots

Thigh boots

Knee boots

Boys' socks

Hall-wellingtons

Ironed bluchers

Gent's clarence boots

Kip boots

Ladies' Adelaide boots

Girls' boots

Ladies' P.L. shoes

Ditto scallop slippers

Carpet slippers

Children's boots and shoes, &c., &c.

Terms at sale.

At the Stores of Messrs. How, Walker, and Co., Circular Quay.

Damaged Soda Crystals.

On account of whom it may concern.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Stores of Messrs. How, Walker, and Co., Circular Quay, on SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at half-past 10 o'clock.

50 cases Soda crystals, all more or less damaged by sea-water.

Terms, cash.

At the Stores of Messrs. How, Walker, and Co., Circular Quay.

SATURDAY, 16th August.

To Coach-builders, Painters, and others.

Carriage and Gig Wheels, Omnibus and Cab Wheels

Pairs White and Red

Gold, Purple, &c., &c.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from Messrs. How, Walker, and Co., Circular Quay, on SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 11 o'clock.

10 boxes very strong store trucks

Weighting machines

1 set cleaving wheels and axles

8 pairs gig wheels and axles

1 set cab wheels and axles

14 tons green paint

8 tons white paint

1 ton red paint

1 ton black lead

15 tons lime

5 tons Paris white, &c., &c.

Terms at sale.

All Unusually Postponed until SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 11 o'clock.

Damaged Gunpowder.

On account of whom it may concern.

Ex Glengiven, in Glasgow.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Stores of Messrs. How, Walker, and Co., Circular Quay, on SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 11 o'clock.

Half of half-hire 48lbs. blasting powder

10 quarter ditto, 48lbs. each, ditto ditto

All much damaged by sea water.

8 diamonds.

8 half-hire blasting powder, each 48lbs.

80 quarter ditto ditto ditto, each 34lbs.

All slightly damaged by sea water.

Terms, cash.

USUAL TUESDAY'S Sale of Drapery.

TUESDAY, 16th instant.

To Drapers

To Shippers

To Storkeepers and others.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, their Rooms, 243, George-street, on TUESDAY, the 16th instant, at 11 o'clock.

Some cases reasonable merchandise, including

Grey domestic Crevins

Fits 30-inch shirting

Sheeting, 72-inch

Ditto, 108-inch

Bleached Muslins

Brown canvas

Dray covers

White

Hammocks

Text covers

Horsefolds longclothes

Stock twills

Coat-blanks

Cambridge and Wellingborough shooting jackets

Ditto vests

Double black walking coats

Yester, vest and vests

Yester's tunics

Superfine silk and satin vests

Alpaca vests

Alpaca tunics

Royal Albert tunics

Albert shooting coats

Men's blue striped shirts

Men's blue and white clothing

Gent's white shirts

Ditto ditto shirts

Ladies' worked habl shirts

Ditto ditto chemisettes

Ditto ditto collars, very rich

Ditto ditto sleeves

Infants' caps

Table damask

Deckings

Flannel-blanks

Flannel

Under vests

Hosiery

Delaine dresses

Flannel ditto

Matto ditto

Cloth, &c., &c.

Felt hats

Hand and colored gloves

Several Durhams and Bedford blues, &c.

Prints

Neck ties

Black handkerchiefs

Bonnets

Terms Unusually postponed until SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 11 o'clock.

At the Stores of Messrs. How, Walker, and Co., Circular Quay.

On account of whom it may concern.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Stores of Messrs. How, Walker, and Co., Circular Quay, on SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 11 o'clock.

The usual cash advances on invoices of saddlebags, giga, carriages, and other vehicles intended for unreserved sale, for which there is ample room under cover.

The usual cash advances (newly created) adjoin the Castlereagh-street empl-stabs, and are wholly distinct from the sale stables.

Terms, cash.

15 Victoria, cap. 17.
In accordance with the Pawnbrokers Act.

MESSRS. MOORE will sell by auction, at the Auction Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, on WEDNESDAY, 20th instant, at 11 o'clock.
The under-mentioned unredeemed pledges, pawned with Morris, W. G. and A. Moore, on the dates specified are:

Leasehold Property, Botany.
20s. Years' Unexpired—99 Years' Lease.
Guaranteed if required.

MESSRS. MARTYN and SCHRODER have received instructions from the proprietor to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, August 15th, at 11 o'clock.

The splendid thoroughbred stallion "C. amerion," (bred by Charles Roberts, Esq., of Walgrave, ve.) got by the imported thoroughbred horse Eggmont out of Princess, a filly, Old English, out of Little Peter.

The above horse is now on view at the Bazaar, is in splendid condition, and fit to be put to the stud immediately, and can be strongly recommended as a remarkably sure foot getter, very quiet, and free from vice. His stock are very fine and promising.

MURIEL and MILLER have received instructions to sell by auction, at their New Rooms, THIS DAY, Friday, the 15th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely.

The above desirable property in Botany-street, with a depth to two streets, and a depth of 200 feet, Ground-rent for the double allotment only £10 per annum.

The house is faithfully built, comprises four large rooms, spacious floors, with verandas, kitchen, two-stall stable, out-houses, garden, well stocked with vegetables, and a never-falling well of pure water.

MESSRS. MARTYN and SCHRODER have received instructions from Mr. John Johnson to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, the 15th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely.

"Young Brown Prince," 3 years old, 16 hands 1 inch high, by the imported horse Brown Prince, out of Imported mare by Mr. William Farmer.

MURIEL and MILLER have received instructions to sell by auction, at their New Rooms, 232, George-street, THIS DAY, Friday, the 15th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely.

A large assortment of superior wines and spirits, groceries, &c., &c.

MESSRS. MARTYN and SCHRODER have received instructions from Mr. Bellamy to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, Friday, the 15th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely.

"Young Brown Prince," 3 years old, 16 hands 1 inch high, by the imported horse Brown Prince, out of Imported mare by Mr. William Farmer.

MURIEL and MILLER have received instructions to sell by auction, at their New Rooms, 232, George-street, THIS DAY, Friday, the 15th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely.

A large assortment of superior wines and spirits, groceries, &c., &c.

MESSRS. MARTYN and SCHRODER have received instructions from Mr. Bellamy to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, Friday, the 15th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely.

"Young Brown Prince," 3 years old, 16 hands 1 inch high, by the imported horse Brown Prince, out of Imported mare by Mr. William Farmer.

MURIEL and MILLER have received instructions to sell by auction, at their New Rooms, 232, George-street, THIS DAY, Friday, the 15th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely.

A large assortment of superior wines and spirits, groceries, &c., &c.

MESSRS. MARTYN and SCHRODER have received instructions from Mr. Bellamy to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, Friday, the 15th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely.

"Young Brown Prince," 3 years old, 16 hands 1 inch high, by the imported horse Brown Prince, out of Imported mare by Mr. William Farmer.

MURIEL and MILLER have received instructions to sell by auction, at their New Rooms, 232, George-street, THIS DAY, Friday, the 15th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely.</p

